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THINGS TO THINK OF.

"The main question at issue [in America]

is ENGLISH FREE TRADE against the CON-

TINENTAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION. * * *

The American election is infinitely more im-

portant to Englishmen than their own internal

politics just at this juncture. * * * The re-

sults of the American election will help to de-

cide many important issues in Great Britain."

—London Sunday Times, July 15, 1888.

"Protection to home industries I regard as

the most important plank in any platform

after the Union must and shall be pre-

served."—Gen. U. S. Grant, in 1883.

"It is my deliberate judgment that the

prosperity of America is mainly due to her

system of protective laws."—Prince Bismarck.

"We should be slow to abandon that sys-

tem of protective duties which looks to the

promotion and development of American in-

dustry and to the preservation of the highest

possible scale of wages for the American work-

man."—Benjamin Harrison.

"No man's wages should be so low that he

cannot make provisions in his days of vigor

for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness

of old age."—Benjamin Harrison.

"The wages of the American laborer cannot

be reduced except with the consent and the

votes of the American laborer himself. The

appeal lies to him."—James G. Blaine.

"We believe in the preservation of the

American market for our American producers

and workmen."—Benjamin Harrison.

"This is not the time to weigh in an apoth-

ecary's scale the services or the rewards of the

men who saved the Nation."—Benjamin Har-

rison.

"Against whom is it that the Republican

party has been unable to protect your race?"

—Benjamin Harrison to the colored voters.

"Yes, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I

thank God I have never been a Republican."

—Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibition

Candidate for Vice-president.

"We don't want any Republicans in our

country."—Senator Colquhoun and Representa-

tive Stewart, of Georgia.

"And if one receives not enough it is be-

cause he did not serve long enough, and can

be heard to complain if he gets a just rate,

equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the re-

mainder of the relief necessary to his support,

he shall be allowed, as other citizens are, to

accept the charity of the local authorities."

—C. C. Matson, chairman of House committee

on invalid pension bill, in his report on the de-

pendent pension bill, April 14, 1888.

"With President Cleveland Great Britain

knows where she is."—Glasgow Herald.

"The only time England can use an Irish-

man is when he emigrates to America and

votes for free trade."—London Sunday Times,

plauded vociferously. "I supposed," remarked the General, pityingly, "that there would be at least one Harvard student here." Becoming earnest in his denunciation of the Mills bill and its sectional features, he exclaimed: "I'm not sure that this is not a plan to accomplish with votes what they couldn't do with the sword in the South. No one who has had anything to do with this tariff scheme, from the President down, ever struck a blow to save the life of the country." As a non-partisan speaker, the General will strike most Republicans as an unqualified success.

LABOR DAY.
Labor day celebration ought to be successful and become a permanent observance. The idea of devoting one day in the year distinctly to a non-partisan labor demonstration, showing the power and progress of free labor and its increasing productiveness and influence, is an excellent and admirable one. Nothing could be more in accordance with the spirit of our government and institutions. Free labor is the corner-stone of civilization and good government. It is particularly so of American civilization and republican government. In a country where so large a proportion of the people are engaged in the various manual occupations and productive industries it is eminently appropriate that a day should be set apart for a special exhibit of the progress and power of labor.

But to make Labor day a permanent institution and its celebration successful, two things obviously are necessary, viz.: First, the establishment and maintenance of friendly relations between labor and capital, and second, a recognition of the equal rights of all classes of free labor. Unless both of these ideas are accepted with entire sincerity Labor day will lose its significance and its celebration will shrink into narrow, proscriptive limits. In order to command and retain the degree of public respect and sympathy to which it is fairly and fully entitled Labor day must recognize the equal importance and rights of capital and the equal importance and rights of all free labor. Anything less than this is at war with the idea of republican government and individual liberty. To make the day and its celebration permanently successful there must be a friendly union and co-operation of capital and labor, of employers and employees, of manufacturers and operatives, of "bosses" and hands. Capital is as necessary to labor as labor is to capital, and each to the other as necessary as one part of a pair of shears to its counterpart. They should be the best of friends. Further, in the ranks of labor itself there should be absolute equality. An aristocracy of labor is as bad as an aristocracy of wealth. The tyranny of trades-unions may be as galling as the tyranny of trusts. A close corporation of labor is no more lovely than a close corporation of capital, and one may be as intolerant and proscriptive as the other. The only liberty worth fighting for is individual liberty. If a man cannot exercise his personal rights he might as well have none at all.

With the friendly co-operation of capital and labor, and the friendly recognition of all classes of labor, one thing more is necessary to make Labor day permanently successful, and that is that it be kept entirely out of politics. Any attempt to introduce partisan politics, or to turn the observance of the day in that channel, will wreck it. This is something the real friends of labor will have to guard against very carefully. Political demagogues and tricksters will always be trying to capture Labor day and use it for partisan purposes. This year it may be one party, and next year another. The laboring men and friends of labor should be on their guard against all alike. Labor day should not be politicians' day.

THE CHINESE TREATY AND IMMIGRATION.
If it be true, as stated, that the Chinese treaty has been rejected by China, then there is an end of the treaty, and the Chinese question reverts to its former status. The rejection of the treaty would leave the United States free to legislate on the subject of Chinese immigration under the old treaty.

There have been several treaties with China. The first one was negotiated by a Democratic administration, and ratified in June, 1844, when John Tyler was President and John C. Calhoun Vice-president. Under it over 100,000 Chinese immigrated to the Pacific coast. Since then two or three treaties have been negotiated, relating principally to the commercial relations between the two countries. The Burlingame treaty, negotiated in 1868, recognized the right of Chinese immigration, but not of naturalization. In November, 1880, two treaties were negotiated, and signed by commissioners at Peking, one relating to commerce and the other to immigration. The latter changed the Burlingame treaty, and gave the United States the control and regulation of Chinese immigration. Under this treaty several laws have been passed restricting immigration, and these laws are still in force.

In April, 1886, the President sent a message to Congress calling attention to what he termed "certain ambiguous and defective provisions in the acts of Congress approved May 6, 1882, and July 5, 1884." These ambiguous provisions, he said, had caused cases of individual hardship by excluding a class of Chinese who, under the treaty, were expressly entitled to free admission. The class referred to were Chinese teachers, students and merchants. The President also called the attention of Congress to the fact "that the statute makes no provision whatever for the somewhat numerous class of Chinese persons who, retaining their Chinese subject in some countries other than China, desire to come from such countries to the United States."

To cover these and other points in regard to immigration, Secretary Bayard undertook the negotiation of a new treaty. He tries to create the impression that the matter was taken hold very promptly and pushed with vigor. The record shows that treaty negotiations did not begin until April, 1887, and then were carried on so leisurely that on March 1, 1888, no treaty had been executed. Congress became impatient, and resolutions were adopted in both branches designed to

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counted by the score. If Indiana does not give a round 10,000 majority for Harrison and protection I will say all signs fail." This is about the way nine-tenths of the traveling men talk.

Mr. BYNUM informed his audience on Saturday night that he would brand the Indianapolis Journal as a liar then and there, but, as it unfortunately happened, his brand was in his trunk and his trunk was not accessible. His discourse to-day being non-partisan in character, he will not, of course, proceed to extreme measures, and this delay will enable the Journal to brace itself against the attack to be made at such time as he is at liberty and has found his trunk.

CHINESE immigration to the United States was in full blast when the Republican party came into power in 1861, and had been going on under Democratic administrations and Congresses for ten years. In 1852 the arrivals of Chinese were 18,434, in 1854 they were 15,063, and so on. The Chinese immigration from 1850 to 1860 was much larger than it was from 1860 to 1870.

THE Buffalo Express is under the impression that the name of the Republican congressional nominee of the Indiana First district is Pooley and is moved to hope that Pooley will lighten up the prosaic atmosphere of the House of Representatives. The nominee is not Pooley; he is a Pooley, and will prove useful, as well as decorative, when he gets into the House.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Labor day is non-partisan, it may not be improper for the Journal to recommend every Knight of Labor and other workingman who has not read Secretary Litchman's letter to do so at the earliest opportunity. No one should miss it.

THERE are several particulars in which the Hon. Mr. Bynum does not resemble an elephant. For one thing, the elephant is noted for stoutness of intellect, and for another, it always carries its trunk with it. Mr. Bynum's trunk was a day behind.

IT was very kind in the Hendricks Club to call on old man Thurman, but it was hardly polite in him to inform them that "God knows I would rather be at home with my dear old wife." All right, Judge; you shall stay there.

GENERAL BUTLER announced that his speech was to be non-partisan, and so it was; but what the Republicans want is for their Uncle Benjamin to go right on making more speeches of the same kind.

MR. BYNUM excused his rambling remarks on Saturday night on the plea that he had had no time to prepare a speech. Why didn't he fire off that Atlanta speech, or was that left behind in his trunk, too?

THE increasing demand for campaign literature, and especially for further information concerning the Republican candidates, will be partially met by the campaign lives of Gen. A. P. Hovey and Ira J. Chase, now being prepared by Mr. C. M. Walker, of the Journal. The life of Hovey, especially, will bring out some new points in his varied career, from a barefooted boy and hard-working mechanic, to a major-general and foreign minister. The narrative of his services as commander of the district of Indiana, in 1864-5, will be a vivid reminder of that memorable passage in the State's history. The book will be published in about ten days, and will help to open the campaign.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.
What is meant by the "pocket veto" of the President? Does it mean that he allows it to be buried without his signature? We are, PERRYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 1.
A clause of Article 1, Section 7, of the Constitution of the United States says: "If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE Republicans of New York have nominated a good ticket.—New York Evening Post (Dem.).

TEXT says Mayor Francis, of St. Louis, spent about \$100,000 in getting the nomination for Governor at last week's convention.

THE Republican party becomes increasingly proud of its candidate for President the better it comes to know him.—Albany Express.

SENATOR GORMAN is quoted as saying to Randolph Tucker, of Virginia: "The Republicans are two months ahead of us in the New York campaign and we can't catch up by any means. Certainly not on Cleveland's message."

THE unguarded admission of a high-up Democratic manager of the campaign in this State yesterday was: "We are beaten as the fight is on. Our only hope is to confuse the farmers on the tariff issue."—New York Tribune.

PROCKTOR means prosperity. Do not let that slip your mind.—Los Angeles Tribune.

"I am a Democrat."—Governor Hill.

"I am an American."—J. G. Blaine.

"I"—Grover Cleveland.—Yonkers Gazette.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat, while stating that Grover Cleveland has given \$10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, informs the chief executive of the Nation that he can get it back by betting that sum on the election of Gen. Ben Harrison.

HIGH license, high morals and high Republican majorities are traveling together this year in the State of New York. The campaign is one of the home against the saloon, protection against free trade and of Republicanism against Democracy.—Philadelphia Press.

IF the presidential election were to be held to-morrow or next day, instead of the first Tuesday in November, the indications as focused at the national capital would warrant the reasonable belief that the Republicans would carry the day. Just now the "bugle" appears to be with our Republican friends.—Washington Critic.

SOLOMON Chase sent his Greenback "letters" to the slaughter-house years ago, but he wears the same style of cowhide boots when he goes to address a Republican meeting that he did when he took the platform for the Greenback ticket. He is filling a number of appointments in this campaign.

PIOTETTE was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in 1875, when he ran against Rawie, and was beaten about 9,000. He will be the vote for Harrison, but will use his influence and also vote against Cleveland. This change on the part of Colonel Piotette will divert a large Greenback vote from Cleveland.

IN the last nine presidential elections, Indiana has been carried five times by the Republicans and four times by the Democrats. At the State election of 1888, the Republican majority was 3,324. These figures show that Indiana is a debatable State, but indicate that the advantage, even aside from the strength imparted by Gen. Harrison's nomination, lies with the Republicans.—Boston Journal.

W. D. HOARD, whom the Wisconsin Republicans have nominated for Governor, is a raw-boned farmer, a veteran of the late war, and a great story-teller. He has never held political office; but for years he was president of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association. It is said that he owes his nomination more to Horace Rublee, editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, than to any one else.

C. C. SHAYNE, of New York City, a life-long Democrat, delivered a strong speech for Harrison, Saturday, at Galway, his native place. "In 1852," he said, "we all wanted a change. We have had it, and I think you will agree with me that we have had enough. We will ask Mr. Cleveland to retire the 4th of March next, and we will attend the inauguration of Benjamin Harrison, the soldier and statesman, the farmer and laboring man's friend."

SENATOR VEST is a man who speaks right out in meeting. Writing to a Democratic campaign club at St. Louis, he says: "Mr. Cleveland, by his message, for which I sincerely honor him, has challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination. The fight is to the death. What more explicit and emphatic declaration could be made that the President's re-election and the triumph of his policy would mean the ruin and destruction of American industry? What better Democratic authority can one wish than the Missouri Senator? Let every American workman remember those words. Mr. Cleveland has challenged him, the American wage-earner, to a fight of extermination. 'The fight is to the death.'"

A Glee club at the New York Republican convention made things merry. One of the songs had in it this verse, which seemed to greatly tickle the convention:

Where was Cleveland on Decoration day?
Him! him! him! him!
He was fishing miles away.
Yes! yes! yes! yes!
To attend to business when billing was slow,
Him! him! him! him!
He would sharpen his pencil and write a veto.
Yes! yes! yes! yes!

Another song containing the following verse provoked applause:

One thing we want to know,
Is nothing more or less:
Did we whip the South or did they whip us,
In the late unpleasantness.
THAT NOTORIOUS MACKEREL FLOP.
All around the cobble's bench
The monkey chased the weasel,
Just the way old Grover went—
Flop goes the weasel.
—Springfield Union.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

JOHN G. WHITTIER will be eighty-one on the 17th of December of the present year.

HERA TISZA, the Hungarian Prime Minister, is about sixty years old; stout and swarthy, with coal-black hair and beard. His manners are more emphatic than courtly.

THE most expert stenographer in the country is said to be Mrs. Barrows, wife of the editor of the Christian Register. She is able to "take" Cato's speeches without difficulty.

GENERAL GRANT is said to have left in MS. a large number of humorous anecdotes drawn from his experience in the army. These will probably soon be published by G. L. Webster & Co.

THE widow of Unser Fritz prefers to be known as Empress (and Queen) Frederick, rather than Victoria, thus showing that she intends to live apart from politics and associate her name forever with that of her illustrious husband.

MRS. SECRETARY WHITNEY carries the large manners of Washington down to Bar Harbor with her, and instead of dodging newspaper correspondents, quickly differentiates the reliable from the unreliable, and invites the former to her entertainments.

THE journal of intimation comes from Paris that Mr. De Brazza thinks that Mr. Stanley is wanting in prudence in his explorations, and that he will not succeed in his present enterprise. He condescends to say, however, that his opinion of Mr. Stanley is a very high one.

SINCE it has been made public that James L. Babcock will inherit \$250,000 if he marries within the next five years he has been overwhelmed with letters, photographs, circulars from matrimonial bureaus, looks of hair, etc. He finds it unpleasant to jump into prominence in a leap year.

MAJOR MCKINLEY shows that Thomas Buchanan Read was a fine poet, but he says there isn't a bit of imagination in his verses on Sheridan's ride to Winchester. They simply tell the plain unvarnished truth about the terrible fair. Major McKinley was there and saw the foam on the black charger.

THE Empress of Germany has sent to the Czarina a beautiful fan of violet wood, which, when opened, displays the portraits of the four sons of the Emperor William and herself. On the reverse side are Biblical texts in the handwriting of the Empress, which bid the great ones of the earth to be united in friendship.

LITTLE girls who don't like to go to school should live in China; little boys who don't like to go should keep away from the Celestial empire. There the girls do not have to go to school, and the boys begin when they are six years old. School begins at daylight, and closes when it is too dark to read. There are no vacations, no half holidays, and not much fun of any sort.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES was seventy-nine on Wednesday. Once upon a time he wrote: "At thirty we are all trying to out our names in big letters upon the walls of this tempest of life; twenty years later we have carved it in iron on our foreheads. Then we are ready to help others and care less to hinder any, because nobody's elbows are in our way."

GIULIA MOROSINI, daughter of the well-known banker of New York city, has astonished Saratoga by her skill as an equestrienne. She mounts her Kentucky thoroughbred every pleasant afternoon at 5, and, accompanied by a groom, dashes down a Broadway in a manner that attracts general attention. She is a beautiful girl and her petite figure looks at its best on horseback. Her father always stands watching her until she is in sight, a smile